

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST  
OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE  
(WAR CRIMES BRANCH)A.P.O. 501  
9 April 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on the Investigation of the Alleged Murder of Filipino Civilians at Dapdap, Ponson Island, Camotes Islands, Cebu Province, Philippine Islands, by the Imperial Japanese Army on 29 December 1944.

TO : The Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Office, Washington 25, D. C.

\* \* \*

11. EVIDENCE:

Briefly summarized, the evidence adduced by the Investigator-Examiner is to the effect that:

At approximately 9:00 o'clock December 29, 1944, a patrol of about 50 Japanese soldiers, including two officers, entered the barrio of Dapdap, Ponson Island, Camotes Islands, Philippine Islands. On arrival, the soldiers, with the aid of two interpreters, Emilio Angos and Sofio Itaas, who were later killed by the Japanese (R. 4,16), went throughout the village commanding all families to gather at the town plaza immediately. It was explained that the purpose of the meeting was to issue passos to the inhabitants so they could be identified and would not be molested by other Japanese soldiers passing through. At first the people were reluctant to execute the order; however, after being told they would be shot for non-compliance, they readily obeyed. (R. 1,3,5,13,22,24,28,30,32,35,37,38,40,41,45,47,48,50)

Shortly after arriving at the plaza, the people, numbering about four or five hundred, were ordered to group themselves in families and congregate in the church so they would be unobserved from a plane which was heard in the vicinity. The excuse given was that they might be strafed. The people followed out the instructions without delay. One Japanese officer sat near the altar while the second stationed himself at the door. (R. 26) The former then called them to order, and through the interpreters, asked if anyone had seen or knew the whereabouts of three American soldiers who were supposed to have landed on the island that morning. All replied in the negative. He then directed all from Cebu to raise their hands. A few hands, probably not more than five or six, were shown. Likewise, he inquired who was from Leyte and no hands were raised. Finally, he asked who was from Dapdap and practically all signified they were. (R. 2,5,15,23,25,28,32,35,38,40,42,50)

By this time it was almost 12:00 o'clock so, at the request of the people, the interpreters asked permission from the officer in charge to return to their homes for food. He consented but directed them to depart one family at a time, accompanied by soldier guards who would search their homes. Each family was then told to form in line. (R. 2,3,5,6,30,32,38,39,42,45,47)

The Fortunato family (last name unknown) from Cebu, was the first to leave. It was first on a registration list of civilian residents previously prepared by the Japanese. As soon as they passed outside, their hands were tied and they were led away. (R. 1,2,6) Only one son, Perfidio, survived. (R. 7) Shortly thereafter, the Japanese soldiers returned and led another family group away. (R. 3)

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Mrs. Fabiana Morelos and her three children followed, and about three hundred yards from the church, their hands were tied behind them, except Mrs. Morelos' whose hands were tied in front because she was holding her nursing child. Proceeding a little further, two Japanese guards began bayonetting them one after the other, one bayonet thrust passing completely through the baby's body into Mrs. Morelos' side, she being the only member of the family to escape alive. (R. 32)

Five Japanese soldiers then took out the Candido Rollo family of eight. About five hundred yards from the church they were tied and bayoneted, four being killed and the remaining four receiving many serious multiple wounds. The wife, Dolores, received nine wounds. She was holding in her arms her daughter, Maxima, age three years, when one Jap soldier thrust a bayonet through the child into the mother's left breast. (R. 40-43)

Basilio Gocela's family of seven was conducted to a place about one half kilometer away where they were tied and bayoneted by the Japanese guards. All were killed, except the sixteen year old daughter Perpetua, who was wounded in four different places. (R. 47)

Because the church was filled when seven members of the Lucenas family arrived at the plaza they were taken to a nearby house by six Japanese soldiers, and later to a banana grove, where all were tied and six were killed by bayonet stabs. While the others were being bound the daughter, Paulita, broke away and escaped but was shot at several times. (R. 37,38)

After several families had been disposed of by individual units, groups of three or more families were ordered from the church collectively. (R. 6,7)

At about one o'clock in the afternoon the Teofila Gocela family of nine members, and three other families, all living in the hills adjacent to the town, were brought down and placed in the church, at which time it was half-filled. They were accorded the same treatment as the others they joined. Shortly thereafter the family was taken therefrom, their hands tied behind their backs, and led to a shed in the near vicinity, where all were tied to one post and nine Japanese soldiers began their work of carnage by bayonetting the victims in their backs. The mother saw her eighteen months old daughter killed by a bayonet thrust which disemboweled her. She saw them kill her son Dominador, aged four. They also bayoneted the remaining seven, after which the ropes tying them to the post were cut and Mrs. Gocela fell to the ground unconscious. (R. 8,9) Later, one of the soldiers placed a lighted cigarette on her right temple to determine if she were still alive. She did not move and feigned death. The guards then wiped their bloody bayonets on the victims' clothes, covered the bodies with banana and coconut leaves, and departed. Her son Francisco, seventeen years old, who was wounded in eleven places, roused himself and untied the hands of the six who were living, hid them in the thick grass, and went in search of a house, but upon returning found that two had died. The remaining four went with him to a nipa hut where they subsisted for four days on unripe bananas and without water. Francisco died two days later, the others remaining two days longer when the stench of his decomposing body forced them to move. (R. 9) The survivors went to Babay, Leyte, and were hospitalized. Mrs. Gocela also saw the bayonetting of her brother's family of seven, named Lucenas, all of whom were killed except the seven year old daughter Victoria. (R. 9)

The Lacson family of six members and three other families were formed into a group of about twenty, whose hands were tied together, and led to a house in the barrio. Arriving there the Jap soldiers fixed their bayonets. The victims knelt on the floor



pleading for mercy, the father even begging to be a servant for the Japanese, but their supplications were ignored and they were set upon and bayoneted. Of this family only the thirteen year old daughter Norma and her brother Nicolas, age eight, survived. The father was severely wounded and died eight days later. (R. 6,7,10-12)

The Cornelio Tanza family group of twenty-five, including several nursing babies, was conducted to a bushy area and bayoneted. Of this entire group only four survived, each of whom suffered numerous wounds. Cornelio crawled into a coconut grove, and because of his weakened condition was forced to stay for four days subsisting on water alone. (R. 30,31; P. 2, Ex. 6 of Ex. 4)

The third group of approximately twenty, including the Jorge Mari family of four, was led into the woods about one hundred yards away to a house where the soldiers ordered the men to come forward and be tied. Likewise, women and children were then brought forward and the entire group was bayoneted. Only two escaped alive, Jorge Mari and an old lady by the name of Cornelia, last name not known, and they too had been bayoneted and severely injured. Mr. Mari witnessed the killing of his wife and two children, the latter aged 3 years and 2 months respectively. (R. 23)

Magdaleno Jaballa and four of his children were in a group, all of whom were tied a short distance from the church and then taken about three hundred yards further where they were halted and bayoneted. Two of these children were killed and another died later of his wounds, while four of his other children, apparently in another group, were killed on the same day. Magdaleno received eleven wounds. (R. 38,40)

When the church was about half emptied (R. 13,45) the remaining people became apprehensive of their lives. Some saw blood running out of a nearby shack (R. 2), a few noticed the soldiers washing their bloody bayonets at the artesian well nearby (R. 25), and others observed that as soon as the families were taken outside they were shackled with ropes. Eutiquio Lucenas then urged those remaining to fight for their lives and attempt an escape whereupon he picked up a rock, hurled it at the door guard, hitting him on the head, and knocking him to the ground. He also rushed another guard but was killed in his bid for freedom. Many then made a break for the door and were machine-gunned indiscriminately or stabbed with bayonets. (R. 25) Several pleaded and begged for mercy, but to no avail. The church resounded with the wails and cries of the wounded and those who feared death was imminent. (R. 45) Some escaped and were killed by rifle and machine gun fire while running toward the beach. A very small number escaped unscathed and found safety in the sea and swamps. (R. 49) Most of the victims showed numerous stab wounds, some babies in their mothers' arms were run through and the blades passed into the bodies of the mothers. One woman was found who had given premature birth to a baby and its dead body was beside her. (R. 49-51) Another victim, while pleading for mercy from the Jap officer at the altar, was struck by a sabre wielded by him, severing his shoulder and resulting in immediate death. (R. 13-16, 27-29, 46-51)

Each time the soldiers returned from escorting a family to its doom they talked with the officers and all laughed as if it were a gala occasion. The officer at the altar kept smoking while the massacre was going on and gave orders from time to time. One officer participated in the bayonetting. (R. 3,6,23,27,31,46; Ex. 13 of Ex. 4)

About three or four o'clock in the afternoon, after covering their victims with banana and coconut leaves, the Japs departed. (R. 2,7-9; Ex. 12 of Ex. 4)

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The wounded, both from the church and family groups, after recovering some strength, went to the surrounding swamps and jungles. Some were so weak they had to crawl. They contacted friends and relatives and by various and devious means crossed the sea individually and in groups to Babay, Loyte, Philippine Islands, where they were hospitalized. Later, some of the wounded died. (R. 2,3,5-9,11,13,16, 23,26,28,31,32,36,39,40,42,45,47,49,51)

On 30 December 1944 Ciriaco Labiste and his brother, Sergio, were at San Juan, Pilar, Ponson Island, and hearing of the massacre, proceeded immediately to Dapdap to look for their family. On the way they met their father, two sisters, and three brothers. One sister was in much pain caused by two bullet wounds in her back. Proceeding alone to the barrio, Ciriaco saw many dead bodies in the church piled on top of each other and the remains of approximately one hundred lying outside, among which were the bodies of his mother and one brother. (R. 43, 44)

On 16 January 1945, Captain Gonzalo R. Sievert, Executive Officer of the 94th Regiment, 92nd Division, P.A., accompanied by Major Pete W. Scott, PCAU No. 15 Detachment, Captain Henry L. Guire, 5th Air Force, and a Sergeant William Young, photographer of the 7th Infantry Division, were ordered by a task force commander, Colonel Walker, 182nd Infantry, 7th Division, U. S. Army, to proceed to Dapdap, make an investigation, and dispose of the dead bodies. Before arriving at the town they met three survivors of the debacle, all of whom gave evidence of numerous wounds. Approaching the town the foul odor of dead bodies filled the air. They looked in two huts and saw approximately 30 to 50 and 15 to 20 bodies respectively in a bad state of decomposition. Dogs and other animals had eaten away large portions of the bodies making it difficult to ascertain whether they were men, women or children; however, the presence of long hair and small skulls indicated that there were some of the latter in the groups. Proceeding further into town they inspected huts en route and found similar conditions existing. Arriving at the church they saw about 100 bodies scattered on the ground in and around the building, about half of which were inside, and visible from the doorway. Here too, the dogs, hogs and other animals had devoured parts of the bodies. About 500 yards north of the church they observed approximately 50 to 60 dead bodies under an acacia tree, all in an advanced state of decomposition. Several dogs and pigs were eating the remains, and chickens picking the bones. They counted 230 dead and estimated there were 500 dead bodies in and around the barrio. (R 17-19) The photographer took various pictures, one of a shack where dead could be seen in the doorway, others showing the conditions inside and outside the church, one of numerous dead bodies in a lone a short distance away, and one of a decomposed body tied to the trunk of a tree and identified as Quentin Morelos. (R. 9, 20, 21; Ex. 2,3,4 of Ex. A)

One of the bodies shown in Exhibit 19-1 of Exhibit A was identified as that of a man known as "Masoy"; in Exhibit 19-7 of Exhibit A another body was that of a man named "Pecong". (R. 4, 6)

Exhibit 1 of Exhibit A is a translation of an undated company order captured on Ponson Island on or about 18 January 1945, which directs that the town of Pilar be exterminated at 2400, and sub-paragraph 5, paragraph IV recites the platoon formations. Opposite the 2nd Platoon appears the name "Kurazawa." This exhibit also contains a translation of a diary, belonging to either an officer or sergeant major, 4th Company, organization not stated, showing the following entry: "29 Dec 44 - Dapdap 900 men. Esperanza 150 men. Completion of subjugation. Departed San Isidro."

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Witnesses testified that there were two officers with the Japanese soldiers at the church. The one at the altar was tall, large, with a long face, heavily bearded, clipped hair and about 40 years of age. He wore spectacles, a long sabre, revolver and a uniform with a patch on each breast with stars set upon a background of red lines. (R. 27, 33) The other, a Captain Cruzawa or Kurazawa, was of regular height, beardless and wore a cap with flapping back, common to the Japanese soldiers; a sabre and stars upon his uniform. (R. 26) One officer was killed by a civilian at the church. (R. 7)

\* \* \* \*

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12/11 秘密

# EXHIBIT NO. 1386

極東合衆國陸軍司令部軍法會議理事室

(戦争犯罪支部)

軍事郵便局 五〇一

一九四五年／昭和二十年／四月九日

題目。比律賓群島「セブ」州「カモデス」諸島、「ボ  
ンソン」島、「ダグダグ」ニ於ケル一九四四年／昭和十九年／  
十二月二十九日、日本軍ニ依ル比島人非戦闘員、確  
實ト看做サレタル殺害事件、調査ニ関スル戦争  
犯罪支部、報告

提出先。「コロムビア」區「ワシントン」市二十五、  
戦争犯罪事務所、法務總監

## 十一 證據。

簡單ニ約言スレバ調査、檢察官、舉ゲタ證據ハ左ノ事トナル。

一九四四年／昭和十九年十二月二十九日、九時頃、二名、將校ヲ含ム約  
五十名ノ日本兵ヨリ成ル警備隊ガ比律賓群島「カモデス」諸島、「  
ボンソン」島、「ダグダグ」村ニ入ツテ来タ。到着スルヤ、日本兵ハ、後  
ニ日本兵ニ依ツテ殺サレタ(四、二参照)ニ入、通譯、「エミリオ、ア  
ゴス、ト、ソフィオ、イタアス、ト、助ケラ得テ一切ノ家族ニスグ所、廣  
場ニ集マルニ命、テ村中ヲ搜索シ、此ニ集合、目的ハ住民  
ニ、彼等ガカケラリ通過ヘル他ノ日本兵ニ悩サレル事が無  
ヤウニ證明書ヲ提出シ、此ガアルト證明セタ。是初住民ハ其ノ  
命令ヲ履行スルヲ嫌ガツタカ、服サカケレハ射殺サレルト言

No. 1

RETURN TO ROOM 351



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ハレタノデ彼等ハタヤスク従ツタ。(二三、五、一三、二二、二四、二六、三〇、三三、三五、三七、三八、四〇、四一、四五、四七、四八、五。参照)

廣場ニ到着スルト間モナク、四五百人程ノ住民ハ家族毎ニ集リ附近ニ聞エタ飛行機ニ發見サレナイヤウニ教會ノ中ニ集合スルヤウニ命セラレタ。與ヘラレタ言譯ハ彼等ガ極聲サレカモ知シナイトノ事デアツタ。人々ハ早速其ノ指示ニ従ツタ。日本人將校ノ一人ハ祭壇ノ近クニ坐リ、他ノ一人ハ扉ノ近クニ陣取ツタ。(二六参照) 其シカラ前者ハ彼等ニ靜肅ヲ命ジ、通譯ヲ通ジテ其ノ朝、其ノ島ニ上陸シタト想像サレル三名ノ「アメリカ」兵隊ヲ見タ者ガアル。又其ノ居所ヲ知ツチ居ル者ハナイカト尋ネタ。皆知ラスト答ヘタ。ソレカラ彼ハ「セブ」ノ者ハ皆チ「揚ゲルヤウニ命ジタ。二、三ノ手が、多分五六ヨリハ多クハナカツタト思フガ、揚ゲラレタ。彼ハ同様ニ「セイテ」生シノ者ヲ尋ネタゲチ「揚ゲル者ハ無カツタ。最後ニ彼ハ「ダアダア」ノ生シノ者ハ誰カト聞キ殆ト全部ノ者ガソノ旨ヲ表示シタ。(二五、二五、二五、二六、三三、三五、三八、四〇、四一、五。参照)

此ノ時ニハ既ニ十二時近カツタ。ソレデ人々ノ要請ニ由ツチ通譯ハ食物ヲ取リニ家ヘ歸ル許可ヲ監督將校ニ願ツタ。彼ハ承諾シタガ一家族宛宛迄サセ、彼等ノ家ヲ搜索スル監視兵ノ同伴スルコトヲ命ジタ。ソレカラ各家族ハ列ニ並ブヤウニ命セラレタ。(二三、三五、六、三〇、三三、三八、三九、四二、四五、四七参照)

No. 2

「セブ」出ノ「フオーテサト」家(姓不名)ガ第一番ニ出掛タ。其ハ日本人ニ依ツテ前以テ用意サレタ民間在住者

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ノ登録一覽表ノ一番最初ニノツテ居タノデアツタ。外へ出  
ルトスグ彼等ノキハ縛ラレ連シ去ラレタ。(二ニ參照)唯  
一人自心子ノ「パイプ・ディオ」が生キ残ツタ。(七參照)其後  
問モテク日本兵ハ戻ツテ来テ他ノ一家族ヲ連シ去ツタ。(三  
參照)

「ファビアン・モロス」夫人ト彼女ノ三人ノ子供が續イタ。  
彼等ハ教會カラ三百「ヤード」程離シタ所デ、乳を見ラ抱  
イテ居タ爲キ手ヲ前ニ縛ラレタ「モロス」夫人ノ他ハ皆手ヲ  
後ニ縛ラレタ。少シ先ヘ行ツテ二人ノ日本監視兵が次々ニ  
銃剣ヲ突キ始メタ。銃剣、一刺突ハ嬰児ノ体ヲ母身ニ通シ  
テ「モロス」夫人ノ横腹ニ突キサツタ。生キ残ツタノハ彼  
女一人デアツタ。(三ニ參照)

ソレカラ五人ノ日本兵が八人ノ「カンデイド・ロロ」家  
族ヲ連シ出シタ。教會カラ約五百「ヤード」ノ所デ彼等ハ縛  
ラレ、銃剣ヲ突カレ四人ハ殺サレ残リノ四人ハ多数ノ重傷  
ヲ負ツタ。妻ノ「ドロレス」ハ九箇所モ傷ヲ負ツタ。彼  
女ハ三不ノ娘「マキシマ」ヲ腕ニ抱イテ斗タ時一人ノ日本兵  
が子供ニ銃剣ヲ突キ通シテ母親ノ左ノ腕ニ刺シ込ンダ。(四。  
四三參照)

No. 3

七人ノ家族ノ「バシリ・ゴセラ」家ハ半「キロメートル」程、  
地点ヘ連行カレ日本監視兵ニ縛ラレ銃剣ヲ突カレタ。四  
箇所ニ傷ヲ負ツタ六不ノ娘「パ・ペチア」ノ他ハ皆殺  
サレタ(四七參照)

「ルセナ」家ノ七人ノ家族が廣場ニ到着シタ時、



Doc. 2807

教會が一軒デアツタ爲、彼等六人ノ日本兵ニ附近ノ家ニ連シテ行カレタ。其ノ後「バナ」ノ林ニ連シ行カレ、其處デ皆縛ラレ六人ハ銃劍デ刺シ殺サレタ。他ノ者が縛ラレテ居ル間ニ娘「ボ・リ・タ」ハ脱走シテ逃ゲタガ數回射タレタ。(三七、三八参照)  
（一）時項、皆町ニ續ク上ノ上ニ住ンデナルヲ  
オイラ「ゴセラ」家ノ九人ノ家族ト他ノ三家族ガ連シテ来ラレ、其ノ頃半分程人ノメツテ居タ教會ノ中ニ入リタ。彼等モ又彼等ガ一組ニサツタ人ト同ジ取扱ヲ受ケタ。其ノ後間モク家族ハ其處カラ連シ出サレ、チラ後ニ縛ラレテ附近ノ小屋ニ連シテ行カレタ。其處デ彼等ハ皆一本ノ柱ニ縛リツケラレ、九人ノ日本兵ハ犧牲者達ヲ後カラ銃劍デ突き刺ス殺戮ヲ始メタ。母親ハ十八ヶ月ノ娘ガ銃劍デ突き刺サレ、腹部ガ裂ケルヲ目撃シタ。彼女ハ「四ノ、自心子」ドミナンドルガ殺サレルモノモ見タ。彼等ハ残ル七人ハ銃劍デ突き刺シ、其ノ後デ彼等ヲ柱ニ縛リツケテ置イタ繩ヲ切ツタ。ソレデ「ゴセラ」夫人ハ意識ヲ失ツテ地ニ倒レタ。(ハ九参照)

No. 4

後刻兵隊ノ一人ガ彼女ノ右ノ顚顚ニ火ノ點イタ煙草ヲ彼女ガマダ生キテ居ルカ否カラ確メル爲ニ置イタ。彼女ハ動カズ死ヲ装ツタ。監視兵達ハ彼等ノ血ノックイタ銃劍ヲ犧牲者ノ衣服デ拭ヒ屍体ヲ「バナ」ヤ椰子ノ葉デ被ツテ立ケ去ツタ。一箇所ニ傷ヲ負ツタ十七才ノ彼女ノ自心子ノ「フランシスコ」ハ身ヲ起シマダ生

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キテ居ル六人、手ノ縄ヲ解キ、彼等ヲ叢中ニ隠シ家ヲ捜シ  
ニ行ツタ。歸リテ来テ見ルト其中二人死シテ居タ。残ル四人ハ  
彼ト共ニ小屋行キ水ヲ無クマデ熟サナイパンヲ食シテ生キテ居タ。  
二日後、フランススコハ死シタ。他ノ者ハ其ノ後二日其處ニ留  
マタ。彼ノ腐敗スル屍体ノ惡臭ハ爲金儀ナリ。其處ヲ立退イタ。(九卷照)  
生残者ハワイテ島ハバビニ行キ其處デ病院ニ收容セタ。  
ゴセラ夫人ハ又ニセタト云フ兄弟ノ家ノ者ニ名ヲ鋭劍ヲ刺  
シ殺サレルヲ見タ。其ノメカノ娘ハワイクトリヤノ他ハ比自殺  
サレタ。(九卷照)

No. 5

11.31

ラクトン家ノ六人ノ家族ハ他ノ三家族ト共ニ約二十名ノ集  
團ニ集ムレ、彼等ノ手ハ一緒ニ縛ラレテ村ノ或ル家連テ行  
カレタ。其處ニ着クト日本兵ハ其ノ鋭劍ヲ着ケ、犠牲者ハ床ニ膝  
マツイテ慈悲ヲ請フ。又親ハ日本軍ノ召使ニ上ツテ云フガ、彼等ノ  
嘆願ハ顧ミラレズ、襲撃サレ鋭劍ヲ突ツタ。此ノ家族中十三人娘  
ハ一マト共ハ合ニル弟ハ、ニラストリケガ生キ残ツタ。又親ハ重傷  
ヲ負ヒ八日後ニ死シタ。(六、七、一〇、一二卷照)









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一九四五年昭和十九年十二月三十日ニ「シリアカニスト」ト彼、弟「セギオ」ハ  
ボリス島ニ「シ」ガレ、シヤンニ居タガ殺戮、事ヲ聞キ早速家族  
ヲ探シ「シ」ガレニ向テテ出掛ケタ。途中ニ彼等ハ又ト姉妹ニ人ト兄弟ニ  
人ト會ヒタ。人、姉妹ハ北岸中、ニ、十銃彈傷ヲ非常ニ苦シニヤ  
「シ」ガレハ一人ヲ村ニ進テ行ッタ。教會、中ニ屍体ヲ積ミ重ネテ上ニヤ  
教會、外ニ約百程ノ屍体、コガテ在リテ見タ。其、中、彼、母親ト  
兄弟人、屍体ガ在リタ(西三四巻題)

一九四五年昭和十九年一月十六日、比律賓軍第九師團第九聯隊、行政官  
「コ」ガロアル「シ」ガレ大尉、PCAノ第十五派遣部隊「コ」ト「シ」ガレ、  
ス「ト」シ、第五空軍ハ「シ」ガレ大尉ト第六歩兵隊、写真  
技師「シ」ガレ「シ」ガレ「シ」ガレ「シ」ガレ機動部隊指揮官木軍第六師  
團ハニ歩兵部隊「シ」ガレ大尉「シ」ガレ「シ」ガレニ行キ調査ヲ為シ、  
屍体ヲ處理スルニ命ゼラセタ。彼等、町ニ到着スル前ニ此、敷地ヲ逃  
ク三人、看、教會ニ彼等、比皆無敵、傷、證據ヲ見セタ。町、近ニ、屍体  
、惡臭ガ空氣中ニ漲ニ居タ。彼等、二軒、十屋ヲ覗キ「シ」ガレ三「シ」ガレ  
「シ」ガレ又十五「シ」ガレ程、屍体、腐敗、段階ガ相違ニ進ニ居ニ見タ。不  
其、他、動物ガ屍体ハ大部分ヲ食ベテタ。其、局、男、ヤ、或ハ子供「シ」ガレ  
見タ事、困難「シ」ガレ然、長、長、ヤ、ヤ、頭蓋骨「シ」ガレ事、其、  
集團、中、ハ、女子供ガ居タ事ヲ表ハシタタ。町、中、更ニ進ニ行キ  
途中、家ヲ調べタが同様、状態ヲ見セタ。教會ニ到リ、其、建物  
、内外ニ百程屍体ガ地上ニコガテ在リテ見タ。其、屍体、半數、教會  
、内ニテ「シ」ガレ見エ「シ」ガレ。此處ニ又、大豚ヲ其他、動物ガ屍体  
、一部ヲ食ベテ「シ」ガレ居タ。教會、北方約五百碼、所、ニ、屍  
体ガ「シ」ガレ、木、下ニ「シ」ガレ見。其、等、比皆腐敗ガ相違ニ進ニ居タ。





No. 10

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KUZAWA / トウ / 倉澤 / KURAZAWA / トウ / 大尉、普通、背丈  
「長」に「短」の日本兵に普通、後「垂」、附「帽子」被「軍服」  
「王」附「刀」佩「居」。(三、冬、照) 教「會」將「校」、不「非」  
戰「闘」員、不「殺」サ「名」(七、冬、照)